

Date: Fri, 13 Aug 93 13:29:52 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #977
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 13 Aug 93 Volume 93 : Issue 977

Today's Topics:

2m HT range; Repeater coordination;Use in AC
Atlas Radio 310
Better 2M HT than Radio Shack?
Bootlegger At ARRL N.E. Convention
Boston Repeaters?
DEATH?
MERCURY Paddles by N2DAN ?
Mobile HF... Help!!!
new ham?
suggestions for tone-detector circuit
The WAR was(Re: Code learning questions)
Why need a separate Antenna for receive ? (5 msgs)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 13 Aug 1993 13:05:13 -0400
From: digex.com!digex.net!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 2m HT range; Repeater coordination;Use in AC
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

bdavidso@nyx.cs.du.edu (bill davidson) writes:

>For example: I routinely work stations to the approximate
>"theoretical" radio horizon from a small plane flying at 7000 to
>12000 feet AGL (above ground level) on 2 watts in the 2 meter

Please do not do this on a repeater frequency.

--

bote@access.digex.net (John Boteler)
"Computer's" is possessive; "computers" is plural!

Date: 13 Aug 93 19:59:32 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!bradley.bradley.edu!augustana.edu!
gganderson@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Atlas Radio 310
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I had posted a message to this group a couple of weeks back asking for information on a new radio by Atlas. Well, I contacted the company and just got a blurb sheet today in the mail. They (Herb Johnson) are still in business. To share with the group, I've typed in the information from the brochure describing their new radio. I've also included a history that had also been provided on the brochure.

kevin anderson
geography department, augustana college, rock island, illinois
gganderson@augustana.edu
KB9xxx (to be filled in by FCC, Novice exam taken June 30th
under old pre-VEC procedures with two general class
or above licensees)

----- cut here -----
=====

ATLAS Radio introduces....The NEW Model 310 HF Tranceiver
for SSB, CW, Packet and Amtor.

=====

* Features DDS (Direct Digital Synthesis) Frequency Control.

* COVERS ALL 9 AMATEUR RADIO HF BANDS: Transmits and receives from 1.8 to 29.7 Mhz, and includes MARS and CAP frequencies. It will also receive all the HF Marine frequencies, as well as short wave broadcasting. (Note: As a transmitter, the 310 is designed only for amateur radio bands. It is not type accepted for transmission in the marine frequencies.)

* POWER OUTPUT: 150 watts PEP in SSB mode, 120 watts on CW, 80 watts on Packet and AMTOR. No transmitter tuning

is required. Power is panel adjustable from 5 watts to full power. Rated power output requires 13.8 volts DC at the rear power connector with full transmit power. Lesser voltage will reduce power accordingly.

* DIGITAL FREQUENCY DISPLAY: 7 digit readout to 10 Hz increments. Digits are LCD (liquid crystal display) 0.4 in. high, are back lighted for easy reading in light or dark surroundings.

* STANDARD FEATURES INCLUDE:

- a) Break-in CW keying
- b) Upper/lower sideband selection
- c) PBT, Pass Band Tuning control
- d) Internal speaker, top mounted
- e) Noise blanker
- f) The DDS has dual frequency capability which permits separate transmit and receive frequencies anywhere in the band, as well as the advantages of RIT

* DDS, Direct Digital Synthesis, is a state-of-the-art system for generating the injection frequency required by the receiver front end mixer. The DDS chip is a product of Qualcomm, a San Diego, California company. It provides an extremely clean and stable output to the mixer, in both receive and transmit modes. The mixer is a Mini-Circuits component which assures high standards of receiver performance. Typical Receiver Specs: .25 microvolt sensitivity, Dynamic Range: 134 db, 3rd Order Intercept: 18 dBm. There is NO PLL (Phase Lock Loop).

* SINGLE CONVERSION SUPERHETERODYNE. The DDS LO output converts the received signal to an Intermediate Frequency of 9 Mhz. A bank of 7 band pass filters provide more than 85 db image suppression. Each filter has 9 poles. Single conversion provides superior performance to multiple conversion, and enhances the KISS principle.

* SWITCHABLE CRYSTAL FILTER: Standard feature provides choice of 3 band widths: 2.7 khz for normal SSB, 1.8 khz for narrow SSB in crowded band conditions, and 0.6 khz for narrow band CW. 6 to 60 Shape Factor is 1.4 to 1 in the 2.7 khz bandwidth position.

* DC POWER REQUIREMENTS: 12-14 volts at 500 Milliamps for receive, up to 22 amps for transmit. Average with SSB modulation will be approx. 8 amps.

* PHYSICAL SPECS.: 9 in wide, 3.5 in high, by 9 in deep.
Total weight, less power supply, 8 lbs.

* FACTORY DIRECT INTRODUCTORY PRICE: \$795

* OPTIONS:

Power supply Console for 110/220 volts AC, 50-60 Hz \$189
(plugs directly into the back)

Deluxe Mobile Mount (into which the Atlas 310 plugs) \$ 69

MADE IN THE USA

ATLAS RADIO CO.
1556 Lower Lake Ct.
Cardiff, CA 92007
(619) 944 - 9622

Disclaimer: I am not in any way affiliated with Atlas Radio,
nor do I have stock in the company, own any of their products,
will not receive compensation for providing this information,
nor in any way recommend or not recommend this product.

=====

Date: Fri, 13 Aug 1993 17:24:23 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!sdd.hp.com!hp-cv!hp-pcd!hpcvsnz!davidc@ames.arpa
Subject: Better 2M HT than Radio Shack?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Bob Levine,x247 (levine@mc.com) wrote:

: The Standard is almost \$100 more than the Yeasu FT-530 (Current AES catalog
: Standard C-228A \$540, Yeasu FT-530 \$450 (but I bought mine for \$429 @HRO)

: I don't have any intermod problems with my FT-530 in normal use. It has an
: incredible number of useful features including things like back-lit keypad,
: voltmeter, and tx & rx power savers that no one else has. I don't call these
: types of features "bells & whistles" because they are truly useful. I don't
: think anyone can argue that if you can't control your urge to own a new HT,
: that the 530 is the absolute best buy around today, bang for buck-wise or
: feature-wise.

Maybe considering the price difference most people consider the FT-530 a much better deal than one of the STANDARD dual banders. I probably would too if I was going to purchase a dual band HT. I have used a friends FT-530 and found it to be a nice radio as far as dual banders go. However I was not in the market for a dual bander and price wise my STANDARD C168A competed head on with all the other similar featured 2 meter HT's out there. Thats where IMO the similarities end. In terms of size to features ratio and overall performance and quality my C168A puts the competition in the dust. Also, when placing my friends FT-530 next to my C168 listening to the same repeater my C168A sounds much much much better.

So, if your looking for a dual bander the FT-530 probalby is the best deal overall but if you are only looking for either a 2 meter or 70cm HT you are selling yourself short if you don't consider the STANDARD C168A or C468A.

Dave, KB7QCL

Date: Fri, 13 Aug 93 13:46:00 -0400
From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!
uvaarpa!pplace!pat.wilson@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Bootlegger At ARRL N.E. Convention
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

-> Do FCC agents have arrest powers?

Nope, but they can KILL you. (grin)

-> Is unlicensed transmission a felony?

You bet your sweet hiney it is a felony.

Date: Fri, 13 Aug 1993 16:14:10 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!library.ucla.edu!ddsw1!news.kei.com!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!usc!news.bbn.com!petra!
popovich@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Boston Repeaters?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

If you're going to be up north of Boston at all, you might try the

147.12+ machine, W1DC, which is located in one of the Bull office buildings in Billerica (the very one from which I'm sending this note, in fact -- notice the headers above :-). It seems to have very good coverage; I've received it in Boston with no problem, as well as almost all the way up into Manchester, NH when I went up there to the ARRL NE Division Convention. It's a friendly machine, and unless it's morning or afternoon drive (commuting) time, it won't be busy at all. In fact, that's the one problem you may have. :-) Give it a try!

-Steve

Date: Fri, 13 Aug 1993 13:56:13 GMT
From: haven.umd.edu!darwin.sura.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@ames.arpa
Subject: DEATH?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CBo0Ez.IMn@spk.hp.com> depaul@spk.hp.com (Mark DePaul) writes:
>Hello Folks.

>

>I'm using an antenna tuner that requires a balanced coax input...That's nice,
>except now I've just purchased an amp, and was wondering if it will cause me
>death or the rig's or the amp!

What kind of tuner requires "balanced" coax? By definition coax is unbalanced line and an air core balun doesn't change that unless the connector on the tuner is "floating" with respect to the chassis. I wouldn't want to *touch* such a tuner while running any power, the possibility of nasty RF burns would be too great.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 13 Aug 93 11:40:37 EST
From: europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.ans.net!malgudi.oar.net!uoft02.utoledo.edu!tulip!mohan@uunet.uu.net
Subject: MERCURY Paddles by N2DAN ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello,

Any one here seen or used the paddles made by N2DAN. I beleive it is called MERCURY, and it is sold for about \$400.

I am curious to know about the paddle. So please let me know if you have experiance with this one.

Thanks for the info.

--mohan

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=====
+ Mohanakrishna Pakkurti          + mohan@jupiter.cse.utoledo.edu      +
+ HOME: 2239 University Hills Blvd #204, Toledo OH 43606. Phone:(419)536-9073 +
=====
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Date: 13 Aug 1993 18:20:31 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.ans.net!malgudi.oar.net!news.ysu.edu!yfn.ysu.edu!
ag821@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Mobile HF... Help!!!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Well, here is the story. I am going to work on an article for December QST on Mobile HF (not just QRP..sorry). I have come to conclusion that all information that is available on about any ham question is in someone's brain that is on this list. I would value greatly any suggestions, comments and experiences on this subject and:

- 1) wiring up a mobile rig(installation..brackets electrical system concerns, paticular brand car problems.. like with car computers)
- 2) mobile inteference problems
- 3) good hf mobile rigs and why
- 4) mobile antennas.. specs.. what is best and why.. personal and quantitative info (not quoted from sales material)
- 5) rewards and pitfalls of mobile
- 6) operating tips
- 7) Mobile and RV nets (bands, freq.)
- 8) other stuff people are interested in reading.

thanks for any help.

--

Jeff M. Gold, AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Technological University

Date: 13 Aug 93 17:36:40 GMT
From: sgigate!sgiblab!sdd.hp.com!nigel.msen.com!yale.edu!newsserver.jvnc.net!
howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!news.miami.edu!usenet.ufl.edu!sanjeev.anest.ufl.edu!
sanjeev@RUTGERS.EDU
Subject: new ham?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

How does one become a ham?

--Sanjeev

Date: 12 Aug 93 21:44:08 GMT
From: phoenix.Princeton.EDU!chinatti@princeton.edu
Subject: suggestions for tone-detector circuit
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am looking for advice on building a circuit that I can use to decode 2-tone sequential alert tones (i.e. Motorola Quick-Call II) off of the audio output of a receiver. I tried out the NE567 PLL tone detector, but it just doesn't have the center frequency stability OR the narrow bandwidth that I am looking for. I guess I'll have to move up a step and look into some kind of active filter (bandpass) that is tuned to peak at the frequency of the tone I am trying to detect, with a pretty high Q so I don't get false activation. My first question is does anyone have any suggestions on a good (possibly active filter, maybe something else) IC that can be used for this type of application? I would like to keep the complexity/number-of-components/cost low, but that is not a HUGE concern. Also, is anyone familiar with the scheme that Motorola uses for their Minitor (or similar) series pagers for tone-decoding?

Thanks in advance,
Steve

--

Steve Chinatti, EMTA, EECS student, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ
internet:chinatti@phoenix.Princeton.EDU bitnet:chinatti@pucc.bitnet

Date: 13 Aug 93 19:14:00 GMT
From: ogicse!hp-cv!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!srngenprp!
alanb@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: The WAR was(Re: Code learning questions)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.uucp) wrote:

: It *used* to work that way though. There was one permanent license,
: General, and it was good for all amateur privileges. (Well, Tech
: *existed* but you rarely met one.) Then the ARRL lobbied the FCC and
: changed things to the complex mess we have today.

Correction. The complex mess we have today is the FCC's doing, not the
ARRL's. The original ARRL incentive licensing petition was simply
to reinstate the old Advanced Amateur class license with exclusive
privileges on a couple of the phone bands. The Balkanization of
the bands into little sub-bands was the FCC's idea, not ARRL's.

AL N1AL

Date: 13 Aug 93 10:52:01 EST
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!
bgsuvax!uoft02.utoledo.edu!tulip!mohan@ames.arpa
Subject: Why need a separate Antenna for receive ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello,

Yesterday I was reading the review of the Yaesu FT-1000 in QST. It was
mentioned that the transceiver has the option to have a separate antenna
for receive.

What is the use of a separate receive antenna ? It seems to me that the
operator may use an omnidirectional antenna for scanning the band and use
a directional antenna for the QSO.

Also, this feature of a separate receive antenna, Is it available in most
of the rigs, or it is a special feature?

Thanks for any info.

--mohan

=====
+ Mohanakrishna Pakkurti + mohan@jupiter.cse.utoledo.edu +
+ HOME: 2239 University Hills Blvd #204, Toledo OH 43606. Phone:(419)536-9073 +
=====

Date: 13 Aug 1993 15:45:26 GMT

From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!
magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!ksampath@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Why need a separate Antenna for receive ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Aug13.105202.5369@uoft02.utoledo.edu> mohan@tulip.es.utoledo.edu
writes:

>Hello,

>

....stuff....

>Also, this feature of a separate receive antenna, Is it available in most
>of the rigs, or it is a special feature?

>

my icom ic-735 has this feature. it is simply a jumper on the back panel.

73 es cul

krishna, kb8fav

--

krishna s. sampath, phd....sr. research associate...kss@lenz.eng.ohio-state.edu
ohio state u, electroscience lab.....(614) 292-7981 (w).....(614) 292-7297 (f)
1320 kinneear rd, columbus, oh 43212....06/93 EE PHD NEEDS EMI/EMC/COMPUTING JOB

Date: Fri, 13 Aug 1993 09:06

From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!
MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU!CSMSCST@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: Why need a separate Antenna for receive ?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Aug13.105202.5369@uoft02.utoledo.edu>,
mohan@tulip (Mohan Pakkurti) writes:

>Hello,

>

>Yesterday I was reading the review of the Yaesu FT-1000 in QST. It was
>mentioned that the transceiver has the option to have a separate antenna
>for receive.

>

>What is the use of a separate receive antenna ? It seems to me that the
>operator may use an omnidirectional antenna for scanning the band and use
>a directional antenna for the QSO.

>

>Also, this feature of a separate receive antenna, Is it available in most
>of the rigs, or it is a special feature?

>

It is common to use a separate receive-only antenna on the low bands (160m and sometimes 80m) for noise reduction purposes. On the higher bands, use of separate antennas is infrequent. Unless you work 160m (and have space for multiple antennas, like a Beverage) you are not likely to need this feature. However, the separate antenna is associated with with another FT-1000 feature, the dual receivers. If you want to work one band and monitor another, you might well have different antennas for different bands. Incidentally, I have owned an FT-1000 for about two years, and have been extremely pleased with it. I use it for RTTY and CW DXing primarily. It is an excellent DXer's rig. My previous rig was a TS-940, and the FT-1000 beats it hands down. Of course, the FT-1000 isn't cheap, and you can probably find something nearly as good for a lot less.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

Date: Fri, 13 Aug 1993 16:56:21 GMT
From: world!dts@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Why need a separate Antenna for receive ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Aug13.105202.5369@uoft02.utoledo.edu> mohan@tulip.es.utoledo.edu writes:

>Hello,

>

>Yesterday I was reading the review of the Yaesu FT-1000 in QST. It was
>mentioned that the transceiver has the option to have a separate antenna
>for receive.

>

>What is the use of a separate receive antenna ? It seems to me that the
>operator may use an omnidirectional antenna for scanning the band and use
>a directional antenna for the QSO.

There are other reasons for separate receive antennas. Consider low band operation. Some folks load up their towers for 160 meters. This works very well on transmit, but the noise level (static) can be very bad on verticals. So some people use Beverage antennas (long, terminated wires) which are fairly quiet and very directional, but apparently not very good on transmit. So that is a way to work DX on 160 and not go deaf. Having the rig be able to switch back and forth from the xmit to the receive antenna is then quite helpful.

>

>Also, this feature of a separate receive antenna, Is it available in most

>of the rigs, or it is a special feature?

>

The Yaesu FT-990 (and probably the 1000) also has provision to hook a second, outboard receiver to the receive antenna system. Used this way, the T/R switch in the transceiver can also mute the RF going to the second receiver when transmitting. This keeps you from blowing up your second receiver...

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

Date: Fri, 13 Aug 1993 18:10:13 GMT
From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!cs.utexas.edu!tamsun.tamu.edu!
TAYLOR.TAMU.EDU!gtaylor@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Why need a separate Antenna for receive ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Aug13.105202.5369@uoft02.utoledo.edu> mohan@tulip (Mohan Pakkurti) writes:

>Subject: Why need a separate Antenna for receive ?

Don't need it for this purpose on the 1000 but I put one in my xcvr so I could use an aux receiver for split operation (old technology).

Greg Taylor, KD4HZ // g-taylor4@tamu.edu // 409-845-4445 // Fax-847-8744

Date: Fri, 13 Aug 1993 13:51:57 GMT
From: haven.umd.edu!darwin.sura.net!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@ames.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Aug12.005214.20557@pixar.com>, <CBnE1J.7Av@sugar.NeoSoft.COM>, <24dpc4\$pt3@cville-srv.wam.umd.edu>

Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)

Subject : The WAR was(Re: Code learning questions)

In article <24dpc4\$pt3@cville-srv.wam.umd.edu> ham@wam.umd.edu (Scott Richard Rosenfeld) writes:

>

>And what's wrong with incentive licensing? So you want something (like
>the lower edges of the phone and CW bands) for nothing? It doesn't work
>that way, I'm afraid. If it did, we would all be doctors, lawyers,
>professional athletes, or members of other high-paying professions,

>and we'd all have a BREEZE getting through college. Basically, if you
>want something good (like the lower 25 kHz of the sub-bands), you have
>to do something (like Extra theory and - arbitrarily) 20 wpm code.

It *used* to work that way though. There was one permanent license,
General, and it was good for all amateur privileges. (Well, Tech
existed but you rarely met one.) Then the ARRL lobbied the FCC and
changed things to the complex mess we have today. And IMHO things are
not better as a result of 5 different permanent HF license classes
rather than one. It's just a caste system with no demonstrated benefits
to the amateur service.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 13 Aug 1993 14:39:00 GMT
From: drt@athena.mit.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CBEp8E.89s@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>, <CBnrb.B.AnL@news.iastate.edu>,
<CBny1p.1sA@pica.army.mil>-
Subject : Re: Question on Letter/Word Representations

In article <CBny1p.1sA@pica.army.mil>, mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil (Mark Ellis)
writes:

|> One interesting thing I picked up when I was flying at a
|> controlled field in Northern NJ:
|>
|> I was coming in for landing, and the airport had an automated information
|> system (ATIS). Frees up the controller from telling each aircraft what
|> the winds are, etc. It's on a separate freq from tower freq.
|>
|> ANYWAY, the ATIS said that this was information Kaybek (Kaybec?),
|> it didn't sound like Quebec. I called into the tower, and said I
|> had no idea what letter Kaybec represented. The controller laughed
|> and said that was how he was taught to say "Quebec" at FCC controller
|> school. I've heard it occasionally pronounced that way since then,
|> but it's rare.
|>

En francais, on prononce "Que'bec" comme "kay-BEC". Silent "u".

It's not rare at all in Montreal.

(It means "place where the water narrows." It's Algonquin, if I remember correctly.)

What gets me is that the phonetic alphabet insists you drop those final r's, which I categorically refuse to do. ("VIC-tah")

-drt

--

David R. Tucker KG2S drt@athena.mit.edu

|'Most political sermons teach the congregation nothing except |
what newspapers are taken at the Rectory.' -C.S. Lewis

Date: (null)

From: (null)

The History of Atlas Radio Company:

Since Atlas is again entering the HF Transceiver market, the following is a brief recap of the company's history. Herb Johnson, W6QKI, was the founder of Swan Electronics in 1961, manufacturing the first generation of highly successful SSB/CW Transceivers for the amateur radio market. In 1967 he merged Swan with Cubic Corp. of San Diego, and continued managing the Swan subsidiary until 1973. The Swan line of equipment was mostly tube type design, and through the years more than 80,000 Swan Transceivers were sold. A high percentage of them are still on the air, putting out strong, good quality signals. (The name "Swan" was chosen in memory of Herb's dad, whose name in the old country, Sweden, was Sven, but was Americanized to Swan when he came to the U.S.A.)

In 1974, Herb started his second company and named it Atlas Radio (after the 1924 vintage diesel engine in the 1924 motor vessel, "Westward", owned and skippered by his friend, Don Gumpertz, K6OF). Atlas introduced the first really successful all solid state transceiver. In this design he had valuable assistance of Les Earnshaw, founder of Southcom International. The original model

180 covered the 160, 80, 40, and 20 meters. In 1975, the 210 and 215 models evolved, followed by the 210X and 215X improvements in 1976. (The 210 series covered the bands from 80 through 10 meters, while the 215 covered 160 through 15.) There were over 19,000 of these models sold. They were developed under the "KISS" principle ("Keep-It-Simple-Stupid"), and the design set new standards for high performance and reliability, as well as being practically bullet proof. The big majority of these early Atlas radios are still in service, and are not easy to find on the used market.

"The Swan transceivers were what I like to think of as my first generation of SSB HF Transceivers," says Herb. "They were then followed by my second generation, the Atlas transceivers of the 70's."

"And, so here we are, back again, this time with the third generation, the brand new Atlas 310. I'm sure you'll find the 310 to be as innovative and exciting as the 210 was 18 years ago, with many additional features to make it the radio of the 90's. The general design philosophy is the same 'KISS' principle, but without compromise in any area. In state-of-the-art technology, performance, and reliability, the 310 takes a back seat to no one."

73 Herb Johnson W6QKI

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #977
